

**Be a flower,
be a tree . . .**

"Be a flower, be a tree, be a rock, be a bee, be anything you want, but be in the May Day Parade," was the little jingle Marjori Hunt Pierson made up to stress community participation in the parade, sponsored by the Bicentennial Commission project.

The first lady of Missouri, Mrs. Caroline Bond will preside as Grand Marshal in a patriotic outfit which was created for the official Bicentennial activities in Jefferson City.

The Beauty of our Land from 1776 to 1976 is the theme of the parade and it is suggested that all floats be decorated in some

way pertaining to nature. Different ideas floating around include scenes depicting the old mining days, floats decorated in flowers and other live shrubbery, and depicting the variety of wildlife that abounds in this area. Any organization or business is encouraged to enter and three cash prizes will be given away to winning floats.

Anyone wanting further information can call 624-3040 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. or write for an application to Marjori Hunt Pierson, Parade Chairman, 526 Joplin Street, Joplin, Mo. 64801. The parade will begin at 11 a.m. on Saturday, May 1st and those interested are urged to apply as soon as possible.

chart

**missouri southern
state college**

Joplin, Mo. 64801



Friday, Feb. 27, 1976

Price to appear here in convocation Monday

Vincent Price, well-known art lover, author, and actor, will appear at 10 a.m. Monday in the College Fieldhouse. His appearance is sponsored by the College's Special Events Committee of which Mrs. Julie Hughes is chairman.

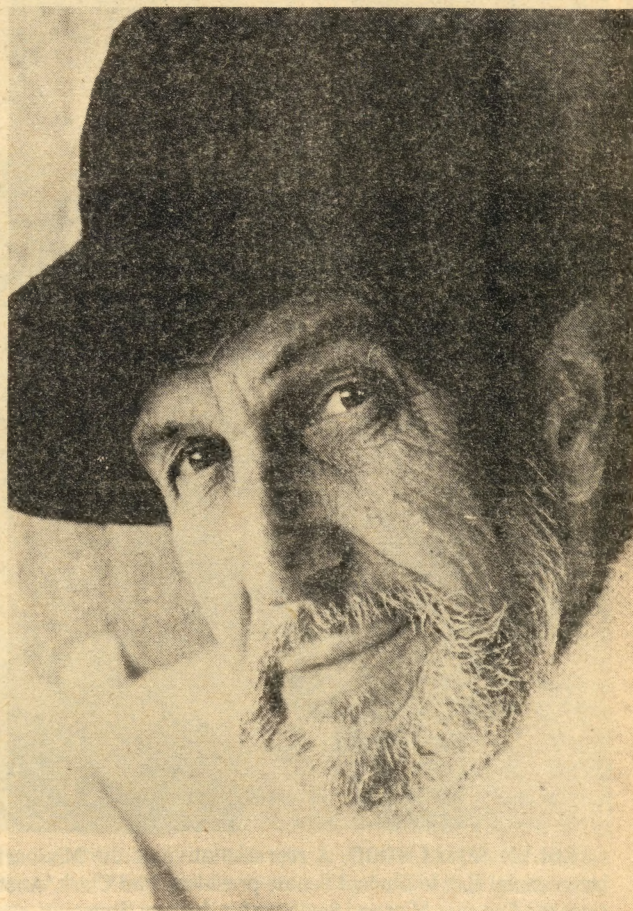
Born in St. Louis, Price's initial aim in life was to become a teacher and a collector of art. He attended the Country Day School in St. Louis and went to Yale University to major in art. He then went to England to do further studies at London University. While working on his master's degree he decided to pursue a role in a play to fulfill his other artistic desires. His first role was in the London production of "Victoria Regina." It seemed to be the point at which he turned all his goals toward theatrical work. When "Victoria Regina" was brought to New York he was asked to play Price Consort Albert opposite Helen Hayes. This American debut launched his career and made him a star overnight.

Price has now appeared in over 100 films. Among the best known of these are "Song of Bernadette," "Laura," "Dragonwyck," "House of Seven Gables," "The Ten Com-

mandments," "The Raven," and "The Pit and the Pendulum." In addition, he has appeared in more than 500 major television shows and over 1,000 radio shows. He has also narrated for such orchestras as the St. Louis Symphony, the El Paso Symphony, and with Roger Wagner Chorale. Price is also an amateur archaeologist and anthropologist.

Price holds a doctorate from the California College of Arts and Crafts, an LLD from Ohio Wesleyan University, and a Doctor of Fine Arts from Columbia College in Columbia, Mo. He was on the board of the Archives of American Art and on the national committee of the Whitney Museum of American art.

Known as a leading art collector, Price's collecting began at the age of 12 when he purchased a Rembrandt etching. He is still a member of the Royal Academy of Art in England and on the Art Council of the University of California. He is also known as a gourmet cook, and his "Treasury of Great Recipes" published in 1965 was re-issued in 1968. He is also the author of "I Like What I Know," "The Book of Joe," and other books.



VINCENT PRICE

Students petition for fee increase

Nearly 900 signatures have been obtained by a Student Senate petition team as part of an effort by the Senate to raise the student activity fee.

Currently, students pay five dollars a semester, which is supposed to cover all student sponsored, campus-wide activities. Of the five dollars paid by students now, four dollars go to the College Union Board and one dollar goes to the Student Senate. If successful the drive by the Student Senate would double the activity fee from five dollars to \$10.

A similar drive was conducted during the spring semester of last year. During this drive a college-wide student election was held. Results of this election showed that students at Missouri Southern were overwhelmingly in favor of the fee increase. Results of the election were presented to the college administration as proof that the students of MISSOURI Southern were in favor of the increase but the proposal was never acted upon.

OFFICIALS OF BOTH the Student Senate and the College Union Board have stated that the increase in the activity fee would allow them to provide Missouri Southern's students with a variety of activities and entertainment that most students want and would not mind paying five dollars more a semester for.

The petitions which have been circulated by the Student Senate will, according to one Senate member, help show the college's administration that such an increase is desired by most students at Missouri Southern.

STUDENT SENATE MEMBERS have planned another student election on the fee increase, for later on in the semester. At the time of the election students will once again be asked to give their opinion on whether or not the fee should be raised.

Results of the election as well as the petition will be presented to Missouri Southern's Board of Regents in order to make it possible for the increase to take effect on the next school year.

Finance law needs revision says Kirkpatrick at fete

By LIZ DEMERICE

Distrust in government caused by the Watergate scandal resulted in Missourians hastily adapting the Campaign Finance and Disclosure Act by initiative petition in 1974, according to James Kirkpatrick, Missouri secretary of state.

Kirkpatrick, speaking at a forum sponsored by the Mid-America Press Club last week, said that the law was poorly drafted and, as a result, became a millstone around the neck of candidates on the local level and hindered those who wished to run for county and state offices.

The law requires certain candidates to disclose their personal income and gifts valued at over \$100 received during the 12 month period prior to filing. Other candidates must disclose qualified income that exceeds \$500. Investments over \$1000 must be revealed.

ALL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS in excess of \$25 must also be reported and candidates and committees who spend over \$500 before the election must make a report.

Some minor candidates may avoid filing "detailed reports" if that candidate swears that his total campaign expenditures will

be under \$500. This is where a problem arose.

The voters were led to believe that such candidates would be exempt from the law when, in reality, they still must keep detailed "records" which can be subjected to inspection by the Missouri Election Commission.

The law goes so far as to require candidates to disclose gifts given to spouses and minor children, if they are valued at over \$100.

JOE SCHOEBERL, WHO DIRECTS the Campaign Reporting Division of the Secretary of State's Office, speaking at the close of the session, explained that only the source of the income or gift must be revealed, not the dollar amount.

The penalties for the law are "the most severe of any misdemeanor on the books," according to Kirkpatrick. If an individual obtains office and is later found to be in violation of the law he can be removed from office, sent to jail for up to a year, fined up to \$5,000 and to pay a fine equal to the amount spent over his limit and kept from seeking office for ten years.

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Title IX still confuse

By LO VETRA BROWN

Title IX of the Education Amendment Act of 1972 prohibits any educational institution that receives any money from the federal government, from discriminating against either employees or students on the basis of sex. Since being signed by President on July 21, of 1975, it has been on the books.....the law of the land.

However much confusion concerning Title IX exists, whether or not it is working is questionable. Cal F. Hogan, Associate Professor at Queens College in New York, says the tragedy is that when Title IX initially came out in 1972, high expectations because HEW promised all things to all people. Since the final regulations came into effect, I've been and down the Eastern seaboard and the only action I can see is people trying to figure out what it is. I see most people holding pattern."

ALTHOUGH THE BILL prohibits sex discrimination on the board, it was the Title IX athletic clause that aroused intense controversy which lingers in confusion.

Candace Lyle Hogan, writing in the February issue of Sports Magazine attempts to shed some light on Title IX regard to women in athletics.

Hogan states first that Title IX doesn't say Uncle Sam give women's share of the athletic budget to them. In short, it's theirs if they can get it. Equal opportunity — necessarily equal funding — is theirs if they can convince administrators that they need it. But on one point there is disagreement, Title IX, all buffed out in its final form, is no one. Womens sports advocates expecting equal funding diluted, undefined "equal opportunity".

NCAA honchos after spending more than \$200,000 to avoid sharing a dime with women, went home to the prospect of revamping bloated football budgets.

Title IX may be as meaningful in what it is not, as in what it does. It does not prohibit anything except sex discrimination. It allows a school to sponsor separate teams for men and women in contact sports, but it does not forbid coed teams in sports, unless by making a program coed, a school is limiting a woman's opportunity to compete on that team. It says a school may not need to provide equal funding, but it does forbid equal funding.

THE VAGUE LAW almost encourages schools to experiment. From school to school you may see a pattern of development, which is legal under Title IX as long as a school is actively evoking student interest, and responding to student needs in a non-discriminatory manner. You might see a school's number one woman tennis player leaving her teammates to fill a number three spot on the men's tennis team. You might see a girl playing on a boy's football team in a school that has no girl's team. You might even see Darrel Royal's flying second class once in a while, so the women's golf team can practice on balance beams that don't break. Whatever you see will probably have the inconsistency occurs when people clinging to tradition try to adjust to change.

Title IX is definitely a catalyst forcing schools into a review, discussion, self examination and reevaluation.

For sports at MSSC, Title IX means that all interscholastic sports must be co-educational. In interscholastic sports teams may or may not be coed. For example, there is a golf team at MSSC, but no women's golf team. If a student wanted to play golf, and not enough interest to order to establish a womens team, than the men's team is obligated to accept the woman on their team provided she has the skill to make the team.

MOST PHYSICAL EDUCATION professionals believe they can maintain the educational emphasis on sports, schools.

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CAROLYN SMALLWOOD, A representative of the Missouri State Bicentennial Commission presents Missouri Southern's bicentennial flag to Student Senate president Phil Clark. Another view shows Missouri Southern's ROTC honor guard as they raise the flag over Missouri Southern for the first time.

College gets bicentennial flag

In a wind blown ceremony at the flag pole located directly north of Hearn Hall, Missouri Southern was officially presented with a bicentennial flag which is to be flown beneath the stars and stripes for the remainder of this bicentennial year.

Mrs. Carolyn Smallwood, Administrative Assistant of the Missouri American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, of Jefferson City presented the flag to Phil Clark, who represented the student body as president of the Student Senate.

The ceremony included an invocation by Robert Davis, a student missionary from Missouri Southern.

A medley of patriotic songs were presented by the "Collegiates," a Missouri Southern choral ensemble.

Milton Brietzke, chairman of the college's bicentennial committee gave a short speech and presented the committee members to the onlooking group of around 40 people.

The official proclamation was read by Joplin town crier Joe Blanchard who was dressed in appropriate colonial attire.

Missouri Southern's ROTC color guard ended the ceremony by raising the bicentennial flag over the campus where it is currently flying.

MAY '76 GRADUATES

All out-of-state students who plan to graduate in May, 1976, and who have not had U.S. government or local and state government in a Missouri college, must see Dr. Cooper, office H-316, before March

3 Carnegie Commission reports on need for expanding options

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of articles on the Carnegie Commission's report on higher education. Renewed interest in some aspects of the report as regards to students has prompted publication.)

The Carnegie Commission believes education must change in order to accommodate to a new era. In its report "Reform on Campus" it concluded academic reform is "needed urgently in a number of directions, although we do not consider higher education as a whole to be experiencing a deep academic crisis. Such a deep crisis may occur in the future, however, if needed reforms do not occur now."

In order to consider reforms, the Commission required a clear definition of academic purposes. It believed that colleges and universities should continue to place greatest emphasis on the cultivation of the intellect, on rationality, and on attempted objectivity based on facts and logical argument. The Commission thought education should have as its basic orientation the study of the subject matter and the development of mental skills.

The Commission considered not only logic in the search for knowledge, but also aesthetics and ethics. Within these broad purposes, the Carnegie Commission favored diversified approaches, to develop individual human capabilities.

IT IS URGED, HOWEVER, that there be a differentiation of instructional styles and techniques, pointing out that they can occur within a campus as well as among institutions. One writer notes that "a number of 'cluster colleges' or theme-oriented colleges could be established on a large campus and each one encouraged to develop unique programs. Thus, students would be better served, having many alternatives to choose from."

The three basic components of undergraduate education are usually the major, free electives, and general education or "breadth" courses. Some say that "breadth" courses often focus too much attention on an introduction to a field, or cover too much material in too little depth. However, the Commission noted in "Reform on Campus" that complete abolition of "breadth" courses results in "...an often aimless and unguided searching by students among discrete and disconnected courses."

Instead the Commission proposed developing "broad learning experiences," the object of which would be to help students develop a perspective on some broad aspect of human knowledge. The possible options for such courses are almost limitless, but the Commission stressed that the approach should be "...not on what all students know but on how all students may be helped to confront large bodies of knowledge and large issues."

RELEVANT COURSES were defined by the Carnegie Commission as "courses that relate directly to actual personal interests of students and to current social problems." It endorsed efforts to create special programs for the interests of ethnic groups and women, but was not in favor of separate departments for such studies. Instead it believed that majors in these areas should be interdisciplinary, with information on women and ethnic groups included as an integral part of every discipline.

In response to the considerable criticism that the teaching function of the academic world has been neglected in favor of research, the Commission advocated that greater emphasis be placed on teaching. It endorsed creating funds for faculty use in developing new teaching approaches, awards to honor outstanding teachers, policies that enable superior teachers to attain salaries comparable to superior researchers, and teaching loads that

allow those most interested in instruction to both spend more time at it and be evaluated on that basis.

The Commission called for the development of a "Code of Teaching Responsibility" which would specify what was expected of faculty members in their teaching performance. Along with that it proposed a parallel statement of the "Rights of Students to Receive Instruction."

A NEW DOCTOR OF Arts degree for undergraduate teachers was also recommended by the Commission. According to one writer, the degree "would emphasize a broader subject matter, competence, teaching skills, and analytical, expository writing rather than a narrow, research thesis."

The Commission advocated that students be involved in the evaluation of their teachers, but should not sit on faculty promotion committees. The reason, says one writer, was that the Commission felt that "because these committees must consider other criteria, such as competence, and service to the institution, as well," students should not be on these committees.

Although a greater variety of choices for students makes advising increasingly important, it was noted that "it is not a well performed function." The Carnegie Commission believed that academic counseling should be raised to a higher priority, particularly at the community college level. Many students in their first two years have not developed clear educational and vocational goals, and need time to explore alternatives.

INSTRUCTIONAL USES OF modern technology such as cable television, video-tape, cassettes, computers, and audio-visual slide, tape, and filmstrip study units will

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MSSC moves ahead with education reform

By DAVE KOESTER
(Chart Staff Reporter)

According to the belief that education must change in order to accommodate itself to the new times, Missouri Southern is presently introducing both major and subtle reforms to the school and its students. These reforms involve several areas of the education process at the college. There have been and are continuing to be changes in curriculum, administration, teaching, teacher training, and athletics.

Presently, a new proposal to add an Industrial Arts teaching program to the school curriculum is before the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education. This proposal, already passed by the Student Senate, would allow for a major in Industrial Arts, requiring four years of courses. If approved, it would add a wood-working section to the campus. In order to obtain the teaching degree, a student must pass courses in the wood-working section as well as the four established courses: auto technology, machine technology, drafting, and fine arts technology (smithing).

According to Dr. Floyd Belk, Dean of Academic Affairs, administrative reforms have also been made recently. With the completion of the campus auditorium that will seat 2,036, a new Fine Arts Department has been established by consolidating the art, music, and theatre departments. Dr. Wayne Bell heads the department. Under this new format, the theatre department becomes part of the language and literature department.

THE CONTINUING EDUCATION programs that have been developed and recently have been a major educational reform. "This program," states Dr. Belk, "allows the College to meet the immediate needs of the community." Some of the programs offered have dealt with sign language for the handicapped, transportation control, and caring for your automobile. As another administrative move, a new attendance policy passed by the Student Senate a year ago has been adopted this year and will appear in next semester's catalog. The revised policy states that a student absent from a class two more times than the course hours, cannot be dropped from that class without his own approval if the student has maintained an average grade of C or above. Previously, an instructor was free

to drop any student whose absences exceeded the course hours more than once.

Student advising, one of the basic needs of any college in orienting and counseling students, has undergone a major facelifting within the last two academic years. Members of the freshman class before the Fall of 1974 were required to participate in one of four groups ranging in number from 70-210, while attending weekly lectures in the College Union Ballroom. The purpose of these sessions were to help in the student's transition to college.

Dr. Eugene Mouser, director of guidance and counseling, explains however, that "the Administration did not feel the lecture method was adequate to meet the students' needs. Some of the disadvantages of this system," according to Dr. Mouser, "Occurred when freshman students enrolled. They seldom were assigned a permanent advisor and the students had no faculty member to talk to freely concerning orientation problems."

IN THE FALL OF 1974, Dean Belk, instituted an experimental program to reform the less adequate lecture system. The freshman class was divided into eight rather than four groups, half of which remained on the standard lecture method while the others participated on the experimental program. The students, under this program, were grouped in units of 15-20. Eighteen volunteer faculty members taught the classes in a small group setting. They conducted campus tours, engaged in discussions, and participated in projects. However, "the teachers did not lecture," Mouser pointed out.

The program proved successful when the two groups were evaluated at the end of the semester and it was found that many more students enrolled and opted to continue their education in the small groups than those in the large lecture group. Consequently, the reformed system of orientation has been adopted in entirety this year. This fall, 35 instructors counseled the increased freshman groups. Presently, there are seven faculty members advising this spring's units. Under the new program, students retain their appointed advisors for two academic years. Upon acquiring junior status, the student's department head will then assign to them an advisor in that department. Dr. Mouser and Dr. Larry Karst advise those who have yet to declare a major.

In an attempt to reform student teacher training techniques, another recent program has been established. The new Teacher Education Program has shifted emphasis from the traditional grade-merit system to a performance based evaluation of each student. According to Dr. Charles Niess, dean of the division of education and psychology, "the stress in this program is not in the students' ability to take notes and pass written exams, but rather to demonstrate their actual ability in performing procedures at a given time."

Under this 18-week program, each student before receiving an elementary or secondary teaching degree, must demonstrate that he can perform various techniques. These techniques include questioning procedures, opening a lesson properly, developing interest in the class, and using examples. Students are also evaluated on behavioral skills. Facial and hand expression must be developed. Voice presentation is also evaluated. In addition, students, at the end of the first eight weeks of the program, are required to meet the qualifications and standards of the course and the Faculty Review Committee. This small committee consists of three faculty members familiar with the goals of the performance based program. "I believe this screening system is unique at MSSC," Dr. Niess commented.

The purpose of the performance based program, Dr. Niess explains, "is to certify that the student has the ability to teach when he graduates and not merely that he has passed 120 hours. Passing this course shows that the student can do what is expected of a teacher."

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS PROGRAM, the Instructional Media Department has made available to the students recent technical equipment. Ross Snyder comments, "I feel that we've made great strides in the last two years." The Department presently occupies the entire third floor of the Library. Students under the teaching program are introduced to the equipment and learn to operate each instrument.

This equipment includes all audio-video devices such as projectors, recorders, record players and tape players. The technical equipment is used a great deal for the performance based teaching program, but Snyder points out "anyone may

Kirkpatrick addresses press

(Continued from page 1)

Kirkpatrick noted that Missourians for Honest Elections were largely responsible for misleading the voters, although not intentionally; they didn't understand what the law said in its final version. And, as Schoeberl said, "When you interpret a law you have to go by what it says, not by what you intended it to say."

The Secretary of State bemoaned the fact that the law in its present form prevented many qualified people from seeking office. He mentioned that the mayor of Columbia, the Superintendent of Schools at Mexico and James Spradling, Director of Revenue, would not seek re-election.

MOST OF THE COMPLICATIONS are due to the fact that the names of sources of income and gifts are public record under the provision of the Sunshine Law. Therefore, if a doctor or lawyer has a client who has paid him over \$500 in fees during the twelve month period mentioned in the law, and who refuses to let his name be placed on public record, the doctor or lawyer seeking office is unable to comply with the law and therefore is not eligible for office.

Spradling, a lawyer, who has held public office for many years, has two clients who refuse to allow their names to be released. Thus he cannot campaign for re-election, regardless of his record in office.

Since the law applies to even local positions, such as school board members and dogcatchers, many people who would be ideal for offices will not run. The paperwork and records are too much trouble.

Despite his criticism, Kirkpatrick felt that the law was a step in the right direction. In the closing moments of his speech he stated, "Although we may have over-reacted...we have started cleaning up our campaigns and that's what we're going to have to do to destroy this apathy."



TIED AT THE END of regulation time in the championship match of the recent Phi Theta Kappa sponsored college bowl, Mu Epsilon overpowered in a special 10 minute overtime period a team representing The Chart. Members of the winning Mu Epsilon team are Bob Dampier, Cindy Carder, Mary Baldwin, Terry O'Dell and Mary Veith.

AIM to disrupt bicentennial

Bicentennial celebrations planned for 1976 will be victimized by revolutionary groups unless the Federal Government takes action, said Douglas Durham, a former member of AIM (American Indian Movement), while speaking recently in Joplin.

"There are at least 137 underground revolutionary movements in the United States that have joined hands to create terror and chaos by overtly committing acts of violence," he said. "They are planning this when at the same time, organizations like The National Council of Churches and the Federal Government are funding them."

Durham, a former policeman for the city of Des Moines, Iowa, had previously done some intelligence work for the department. In March, 1973, he was approached by the FBI, and asked to infiltrate AIM, whom they suspected of terrorist activities. Durham accepted the assignment, and joined AIM's movement. He eventually became AIM's National Security Director, National Administrator and Director of National Offices. In addition, he was personal pilot and body guard for Dennis Banks, AIM's leader. Ironically, during the Wounded Knee trial of Banks, it was Durham's job to filter out FBI agents.

The John Birch Society, who was responsible for the Durham to Joplin, through the American Opinion Bureau, has often stated that these groups have come from Wall Street.

College reforms

(Continued from page 3)

check out records, filmstrips, tapes, and multi-media for their own use.

Women's athletics is another area of major reform instituted at the College. Softball, volleyball, basketball teams are currently on intercollegiate competition this year under the direction of Sally Roper, Women's Director. The new program involves 40-50 young students this semester. According to Miss Roper, "I showed enthusiasm for a basketball team last year with assistance of the College Administration we were limited budget and scholarships." The program has proved successful as evidenced by winning records this season by the tennis, volleyball and basketball teams. The national statute requiring that funds be made available for women's, as well as men's athletics, may have had influence in the adoption of the program, but Miss Roper said "the program did not begin from a women's lib standpoint. The girls aren't involved in the program to prove anything because the girls want to participate." Miss Roper hopes that track and field and golf may be added to the expanding program in the near future.

Title IX reviewed

(Continued from page 2)

eventually provide three types of programs: coed (extramurals included), men's interscholastic teams, and separate league competition.

Schools which see Title IX mainly as an economic act, acting impulsively, and according to Papatsos, "Some schools are mandating coed in everything, trying to eliminate the girl's program by making it an athletic program. That is a distortion of Title IX."

Caspar Weinberger, former Secretary of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare (HEW) which authorized this to say, "The goal of the final regulations in the area of athletics is to secure equal opportunity for women while allowing schools and colleges to determine how best to provide such opportunity."

Commission reports . .

(continued from page 3)

enable students to become more self-reliant. He observes that it can "increase the opportunities for independent study, give greater flexibility in class scheduling, make possible the repetition of classroom presentations, and facilitate "self-paced learning." The Carnegie Commission recommended full incorporation of instructional technology on campuses, but cautioned that technology, per se, does not constitute educational reform.

The Commission realized that changes are likely to be accompanied by controversy in any established institution, and therefore encouraged individuals to undertake them in a process that involves broad discussion and consent. One writer notes that "constantly changing conditions and emerging interests make on-going discussions of reform especially necessary." It is also said that "only through a continual re-evaluation of their role can colleges and universities hope to ensure their future vitality and responsiveness."

CARWASH

9 a.m.-4 p.m. Tomorrow

Montgomery Ward Service Area

\$1.00

Sponsored by ROTC



JOSEPH'S COAT OF many colors must have been the inspiration for this striped jump suit. The shirt-styled suit has two breast pockets and an elastic belt. It is made of comfortable, machine washable polyester and retails for \$38. All fashions are from Newmans and Pat Sells arranged for the photo session. (Chart photos by Kurt Parsons).



DRESSES ARE BACK and skirts are longer. This summer beige dress, modeled by Lauren Jahnke, features a full circle skirt with a self-sewn belt and a long zipper. The full bat sleeves are popular this year and the polyester dress is machine washable. It retails for \$32. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons).

Spring--a time to think of new fashions in clothes

By MILDRED BURGESS

Spring," 'tis said, "A young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." But where does a young woman's thoughts find the merest hint of springtime? Why, to shopping for new fashions, of course.

Whether you wear Junior or Misses' sizes, you will be happy to find that femininity is the very essence of women's fashions for spring and summer 1976.

And, cheerful colors on lightweight fabrics of cotton, polyester, silk and synthetic blends make the soft feminine look as well as a vision of loveliness. Natural colors are also, and they are brightened with embroidery, braid, sequins and iron on transfer designs. They may also be accented with patchwork of contrasting fabrics, fantastic artistry and stitching.

THEY TAKE THE spotlight and they are featured in every garment from the back-wrap to the button front and from the slat-skirts with high side slits for mobility to the gores and flares of the A-line. Contrasting top stitching is often used for interest to seams, waist band and belt loops. The length of

the skirt will vary from 24 to 36 inches depending on the preference of the individual.

A matching cardigan over a shell or tank top takes the chill out of early spring and goes beautifully with skirts. Lively color knit T-shirts, either in plain colors, bold stripes or prints go well with skirts and playclothes as do the bare-midriff tie shirts.

Semi-sheer crinkle-textured gauze tops in natural colors with just enough fullness for good shaping are still in style this year. Some of these have a sculptured bodice, others an empire waist while still others are styled to hang loosely or be caught in with a belt at the waist or hipline.

"SHORT-SHORTS WON'T be quite so short this summer," predicts Pat Sells, a buyer at Newman's Department Store. He also believes that the jump-suit will be a big hit in the four state area.

Playclothes will run the full gamut in looks and lengths this year. There will be short-shorts, knee-length shorts, pedal pushers, jump-suits and bib-overalls to guarantee style and comfort for play time.

Don't count the pantsuit out just yet. It is much too chic and comfortable for the American woman to give it up but the pants

will be a bit shorter in order to show off the new shoe styles.

"Denim is dynamite," proclaims one pattern company and they proceed to prove it with a veritable explosion of fashionable ideas for playclothes, pantsuits, skirt-suits, dresses and jumpers in denim that is scrubbed, stitched, printed, patched, tucked and plain. Denim colors vary from the very pale shades to bright reds, blues and greens.

Although the dress takes last place again this year it is definitely gaining in popularity. Filmy bell and butterfly shaped sleeves add interest to dresses and blouses alike. The silhouette of the dress or jumper can be anything from tube to tent and the length can be anywhere from knee length to the floor. Accessories include wide wrap-and-tie sashes, jackets and contrasting scarves. The full skirted calico dress will be in great demand for the Bicentennial celebrations.

THE CLASSIC, UNLINED BLAZER is highlighted once again, especially if it is black, red or a strong pastel color to be mixed with white, neutrals and combinations of contrasting colors.

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Editorial comments

Ku Klux Klan's only effect can be derogatory to area

A series of in-depth articles recently published by The Chart attempted to trace the history of the Klu Klux Klan from its initial beginnings in the deep South following the Civil War to its more recent activities in our area over the last few months. Now that the initial hoopla concerning the Klan's re-emergence has finally subsided (at least for the time being) we feel the time has come for a few observations to be made about the organization, its movements, motivations and membership in relation to the general image it has given of itself to the public.

This image, disseminated to the public by officials of the semi-clandestine Klan, attempts to portray the organization as one deeply concerned with various problems in our area, among those including such things as drug abuse, prostitution and alleged corruption and inefficiency of local law enforcement. And, in the past few months since its organization, members of the local KKK have indeed managed to stick their noses into nearly every one of these areas and others; real accomplishments in each case have been, to say the least, doubtful. The organization says it wants to help local law enforcement but we wonder: Does local law enforcement really want or need their help?

In the meantime, as the Klan's press coverage and membership ranks have grown, its positions and activities have grown more and more vague and ambiguous. On a local radio talk show a few weeks ago, one of the top Klan officials managed (but very poorly) to evade nearly every practical question asked by callers, continually refusing to explain the Klan's policy on white supremacy, saying only that the continuation of the policy was the result of long-time Klan tradition in the past and because of that the "tradition" would be continued to be practiced in the future. With those short denials alone, the Klan's validity was proved absolutely worthless. The individual in question's comments served to illustrate that the Klan cannot explain its philosophy because it has no real philosophy other than simple ignorance and a blind devotion to ideas that, in reality, should have died long ago. Ignorance breeds hate and misunderstanding, which in turn breed bigotry and violence. Far too many of those things have been seen in this country over the last 200 years. Even more hypocritical, the KKK has followed and still does follow a practice of masking its racial prejudice behind a cloak of Christianity, just as the members must mask their faces and bodies in hoods and long, flowing robes to conceal their identities as they congregated around crosses that burn in back yards and isolated meeting places around the local counties.

It is our opinion that the presence of the Klu Klux Klan in Southwest Missouri can only result in a derogatory effect on our community as a whole. The Klan says it wants to aid our local police in stamping out crime but is not the presence of a vigilante group, unelected by the people and unbehaving to the public trust not a slur upon the very constitution under which this nation's ideals have been formed? The Klan says corruption exists in local law enforcement. Their claims are most likely exaggerated but even if they are true, is it the Klan's place to replace

judges and juries with kangaroo courts and cross burnings? We think not.

According to references quoted in this paper, when the Klan was initially formed well over a hundred years ago it was merely as a protective device, formed by whites out of necessity to protect their own after the Civil War. Derisive elements soon took hold, however, and its initial purpose was corrupted with too much radicality, too much hate. The Klan is an organization of men and women in our country and under our constitution, therefore, has a right to exist along with other groups, although their thoughts and ideals may be diametrically opposed. The members of the Klan have the ability to put their efforts to good use and greatly aid our community.

Unfortunately, the Klan's purpose was corrupted long ago and, in our opinion, remains corrupted today.



Communications major would meet campus need

A very important facet of education is being neglected at MSSC — Communications.

Basically, a Communications degree would enable and prepare a student to work in print journalism, radio and television broadcasting and public relations. These are currently very popular fields nationally and locally and competition for jobs is difficult.

For those students who wish to enter one of the above fields but who can't afford to transfer to another institution or who have family or job ties in this area this presents a problem, for such a program has yet to be established here.

A need has been shown. MSSC loses many students after two years. They transfer to Columbia or to other colleges and universities that offer degrees and a larger variety of courses in this area.

Those who cannot try to work around the obstacles. They major in speech or English, picking up courses that they can only hope will be of some benefit when they try to find a job someday. They wind up with a degree, but not with the education for which they had hoped.

Others try to get "experience," but is hard to get jobs with area news media and it is difficult to work and go to

school — especially for those students with families.

MSSC is a young institution and while this may be an excuse for the lack of development in some areas, it does not excuse the neglect of this — an area which could be easily developed. A communications degree could be offered with a few additions and modifications of courses presently offered.

It is apparent, after talking to students, that they want this opportunity and it is sad that they have been denied it. Hopefully if enough attention is called to this "oversight" it will be impossible for the administration to "file and forget" this project.

Students in journalism work hard publishing The Chart and the speech department improves annually. But the Language and Literature Department will not be complete until those students who don't want to teach English can also receive the education that they deserve and should have.

Those of us who remain at MSSC, for whatever reason, have a tendency to sound bitter when speaking of administrators — who praise our talents, but will not allow us to completely develop our potential.

Tales from the recent past

Kung — fooley to you too

By JIM ELLISON

Martial Arts have enjoyed a phenomenal growth in the United States since the end of World War II. Like Scuba-diving, which was perfected during the war by the military, Judo, Ju-jitsu, Karate, and Kung-fu was first used by the military. Unfortunately, like all fads, the Martial Arts have become so romanticized and glamorized that most aficionados learn just enough to think they are the "kings of the cow-lot ass-whippers."

It's hard to believe that if someone is accosted on a dark street by nasty guys, that an individual is going to let out a blood-curdling scream, go into a silly looking stance, give the thug the evil-eye, and severely beat him up. This only occurs in the movies or magazines, where a "97 pound weakling makes good." In real life, on the streets, you will get your head blown off. Martial Arts, in real life, is for show only, and when it comes to the real thing, it's better to stick to the old reliables; give in, run, or pass out.

Granted, a man or woman, who have trained vigorously in the Arts, will probably be in good shape, and capable of moving faster and longer than the non-trainee, but I have never personally met anyone who can out run a bullet.

There was an incident that occurred many years ago that adds impetus to this theory. Imagine, if you will, a dimwit with a mixture of drunken marines, sailors, and other characters of questionable character. It's the kind of place where individuals can get good and drunk, let off steam, relieve tensions. In walks one little individual, obviously and primed for a fracas. Like all little men, he picks the biggest and meanest looking man in the bar and questions his parentage. The big man gets off the bar and while glaring into the little man's eyes, shows him his teeth. He says, "I'm a karate expert little person, and these are my registered," at which point, the little man picks up a pipe and knocks the big man's knee caps off. As the little man runs out of the bar to avoid the police, the big man, who is stunned beyond words, says "It always worked before, mentions something about getting his money back."

It's like the famous line spoken by the gunfighter as he walks the dusty street, life ebbing out of him. He had hid and counted all 6 shots from the man's pistol, then bravely stepped himself to the pistoleer, only to be shot dead by a seven-shooter. His dying words, "A seven-shooter!"

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chart

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Nixon still kicking American taxpayers

By PETE GRAHAM

The you-won't-have-me-to-kick-around-anymore, now private citizen Richard M. Nixon is not through kicking around the American taxpayer it seems. His current trip to Red China is costing the United States government a quarter of a million dollars!

This seems just a bit much to expect from a nation whose largess and loyalty to its highest office was strained to the limit during the Nixon years. The American people ultimately footed the bill for such perverse Nixonisms as daughter Tricia's wedding, capital improvements to both Nixon estates and, in the true spirit of the times, the legal defense of most of the Nixon cronies indicted as a result of the Nixon method of executive administration. This quarter of a million dollar expenditure for a disgraced politician holding no official government position is the ultimate insult to a nation not

yet recovered from the quagmire of deceit Mr. Nixon perpetrated. Has America given the Chinese and the rest of the world the impression that resignation from office because of fear of impeachment is a badge of honor? Does mafia-America and yankee-gangsterism reign supreme in the eyes of our world neighbors?

Rest assured that the Chinese are fully aware of the implications of according the highest diplomatic honors to a person of Nixon's unique political position and the consequent effect it will have on the chances of Gerald Ford (he of the national-best-interest-pardon fame) in the New Hampshire primary. The Communist gesture on Nixon's behalf is extended not so much out of respect for Nixon or his 1972 "diplomatic breakthrough," but rather is an expression of Sino dissatisfaction with the Ford-Kissinger brand of detente.

Whether or not the Nixon pardon will play a role in New Hampshire remains to be seen. Ford campaigners say no. If Nixon had continued to maintain a low-profile, attention-shunning posture, the Ford denials would seem valid. The American conscience has a short memory! The China trip, however, can only bring back into focus old wounds and grievances that have never been brought to a satisfactory conclusion in the minds of most Americans.

On April 17, 1973, then President Richard M. Nixon came on national television to air his view regarding the Watergate investigation "that no individual holding, in the past or at present, a position of major importance in the administration should be given immunity from prosecution." He followed this up on April 30 with the televised statement: "The easiest course would be for me to blame those to whom I delegated responsibility. But that would be the cowardly thing to doIn any organization the man at the top has to bear the responsibility. That responsibility, therefore, belongs here in this office. I accept it."

This political hyperbole meant nothing however, and its author, resurrected through immunity from prosecution, is now living it up in the orient with an entourage of Secret Service personnel to act as personal servants. This is the manner in which tricky Dick Nixon has always repaid his benefactors. When the New Hampshire results are in, President Ford may well have wished that he had handled things differently.

Furthermore, we, as taxpayers, do not owe Richard Nixon anything. A trip to China by a private citizen does not warrant a beefed up corps of government bodyguards and liaison people. Such treatment comes dangerously close to refueling the ex-President's megalomania. We have suffered enough at the hands of Richard Nixon. Do not ask me to finance King Dick's court.

Kung fooey...

(Continued from page 6)

Karate and Kung-fu have become remarkably popular with the younger generation because of its glorification in the movies and television. Bruce Lee, who is no longer with us, became a household word with the youngsters. He was able to go through a choreographed routine, and lay out two, three, or even six nasty guys at once. The now defunct Kung-fu series on television was very popular as it epitomized the ultimate pacifist who "spoke softly, but carried a big stick." David Carradine was spat on, mistreated, beat up, and generally all around misunderstood. This didn't bother him though, because when all of this was going on, he was having flashbacks of his childhood, when he was a cricket. Finally, though, and the audience could always tell, he would have enough, kung-fu the local bullies, and take his leave across the desert. Once, his concentration, developed through kung-fu, was so intense, that he was capable of walking through a pit of rattlesnakes barefooted, after giving the snakes the evil-eye. The audience, as well as the snakes knew he was one mean dude.

All the Martial Art are a good form of sport. It conditions the mind and body, but it's certainly no panacea for instant toughness. In the hands of the amateur, on the streets, it can be dangerous. To be good at any contact sport, you have to have the killer instinct, and most of us, fortunately, do not have it.

If you are good at street brawling, and not afraid of getting hurt, chances are that karate or kung-fu is not going to do you any good. If you are not accustomed to street brawling, no amount of special training is going to make you capable of cleaning up the streets.

Police experts are the first to admit that if a young girl is accosted on the streets, her final survival is enhanced 100 percent if she doesn't fight back. This sounds like a "cop-out," but in reality, it makes sense.

My advice is to keep your feet in good condition. If the occasion ever arrives that finds you surrounded by nasty guys, out to do you bodily harm, you can choke them to death in heel-dust. If that doesn't work, well, then, it always helps to stay in a perfect state of grace.

THE MANDATE OF '76



"I AM THE KING!"

Karate:

Karate--meaning 'empty hand'--developed as form of self-defense by early monks

By KAY ALBRIGHT
Chart Staff Writer

A lone man walking down the street is suddenly be-set by four men, intent on robbing him. There is a flurry of flashing hands and feet, a few blood-curdling yells and the lone man walks away leaving the four men with a few fractures, contusions and a "what the hell happened?" expression on their faces. Although this could easily be a scene from any given kung-fu movie, actually it is a true-life experience from a second degree black-belt karate instructor in this area. Of course, at the mention of karate, some expressions of derision, perhaps disbelief will cross the faces of some. Can karate magically endow you with the super-human power to take on four men? Aren't all those movies you see really fakes? Who would take karate anyway? What could karate do for me? Questions that can only be answered by going to the karate enthusiasts themselves.

Background information on karate might not only prove interesting, but enlightening. As most people, know, karate was developed by monks as a form of self-defense in early history. Unable to carry weapons, the monks had only their bodies to provide them self-defense. Perhaps this could provide an explanation for the translation of "karate," which means "empty hand." A more unromantic explanation is that whenever the karate fist is made, it should be so tight as to exclude even air. The monks studied body movements and kinetic energy (although it wasn't called that at the time) in order to provide the most efficient use of muscles and energy.

relaxed (bent) knees provided the best leverage and that if you drew back for one punch while executing another punch it made a stronger blow.

BUT WHAT PUT KARATE in the "super-human" category was a little concept called "chi." Chi can be loosely described as an inner-force. According to current and ancient practitioners it's located about two-inches below the navel. Whether this is an actual fact or just a psychological concept it really doesn't matter because of the simple fact that it works.

If you've ever wondered why all the people in karate let out a yell (officially known as a *kei*) whenever they kick or punch, it's to center the chi and provide that extra energy or force. Any time you see some one breaking a board using karate you are seeing a practical demonstration of chi because it is obvious that that board is just a little tougher than the hand that is mutilating it. It is chi that permits the 90 pound weakling to whip up on the neighborhood bully, chi and a basic knowledge of how to use your body.

Another interesting facet of karate is the system of advancement and the two different and basic ways to teach it. The next time someone waltzes up to you and declares that they're a yellow belt in karate don't be overly impressed. The lowest degree of karate is the white belt which means that they have just begun, next is yellow, then blue, green in some styles purple is next, then three degrees of brown and ten degrees of black. Each of the over-a-hundred different styles of karate may have some variations in the color of belts but this seems to be the most common. Each graduation to a higher belt must be done through a test with the instructor. In the lower belts this may only be the basic movements (blocks, punches, kicks, etc.) but the tests of the higher ranking belts often include sparring the instructor and demonstrating how they would react in mock-up situations of different attacks. Attitude and simply the way you handle your karate out of class will have some bearing on your advancement.

THERE ARE TWO BASIC WAYS to teach karate, in group lessons and in private one-on-one lessons. In interviewing instructors from three of the major schools from this area, the

opinion is divided with advantages on both sides. Lou Angel, who has a school on Main Street in Joplin stated that originally he taught under the group method but now he finds that a thirty-minute private lesson once a week advances a student much faster. Bob Rose, a 2nd degree black belt who also has his school on Main Street, also expresses his preference for the one-on-one method because it allows him to proceed at the student's rate and gives greater leverage for each individual's specialties and handicaps. A father-son team that teaches, Dick and Rick Gordon, split up on their preferences. Rick prefers the one-on-one, while his father explained his preference, "I really prefer the group lessons because I feel the student gets more out of it." He went on to explain that group lessons provided more interaction, mock-up situations and allows students to help each other because "you learn more by teaching than by studying sometimes."

Most of the instructors utilize both types of teaching methods in their schools. The Gordons have a Saturday morning group lesson which they started as an added employee benefits program for workers at St. John's Hospital (where both of them work) and in which also their private students work out. Interested in how many people were taking lessons, the instructors supplied the information, how many people were taking and a break-down of the group. Lou Angel has around 65 students and estimates that about 20 per cent attend Missouri Southern. Twenty-five of those students are women. Bob Rose, who combines his karate teaching with his tv repair business and doesn't teach full time as Angel does, has approximately 20 pupils with three attending Missouri Southern. The Gordons have twelve private pupils including one girl, and the group lesson varies from 10 to 25. Three of the Gordons' pupils are attending Missouri Southern.

Currently Dick Gordon is teaching a night class in self-defense at Missouri Southern for women, like the one he taught last year. As of right now, that is the only accredited class of self-defense (which incorporates some karate) at Missouri Southern. At Crowder College there is an accredited one-hour course in Karate being taught by Luke Callahan, who received his black belt under Angel. His fifteen students, 4 of which are girls are being taught the basics and getting college credit for it at the same time.

AT MIAMI, OKLA., an accredited course at the college is being taught by a pupil of the Gordons, Larry McMullen. SMSU offers a course in Tae Kwon Do (a martial art, not far removed from karate). In fact many colleges all over the nation are offering courses in Karate and self-defense, and one high school in Florida found it necessary to add it to its curriculum. As one Missouri Southern karate enthusiast put it, "It's a shame to be taking the classes and not to receive some college credit for it."

So far karate has been considered in its self defense aspect, but there is more to it than that. It's also considered an art, a sport, and a good way to keep your body in shape.

As an art, karate can be extremely graceful but with that suggestion of power and violence which adds that spice of excitement. Katas, which are a series of stylized karate movements, are a requirement in learning, and necessary knowledge for advancement. Kata movements flow smoothly from one to another and seem to be describing a scene, and then there is that sudden realization that each movement is one that would be used in a fight, and that it is actually describing a battle with an imaginary opponent. Of course, what really puts it into the art category is the mental control and balance needed to perform some of the more difficult maneuvers. As Bob Rose put it, "It's not just something you can pick up and do in a couple of weeks. It takes time and effort and concentration." All the instructors and students interviewed agreed that karate should be considered an art primarily and then as a method of self-defense.

IN CONSIDERATION OF KARATE as a sport, two major areas of controversy are going to arise. One is the idea of women competing against the men and the other is the idea of full contact vs. control. Dave Jones, Missouri Southern student who received his brown belt under Rose, stated his opinion that a girl shouldn't have to go up against a guy in competition. It's not a sexual prejudice but they're just not as strong. In kata competition, it's alright though." Michael Ashely, a senior at Missouri Southern who assists Angel in teaching (and a black belt) agreed with this concept and added, "There's nothing to be gained by fighting a man against a woman." In fact all those interviewed agreed with the exception of two. One was Rick Gordon, an 18-year-old black belt instructor who stated, "There should be no differentiation in sexes. A girl can kick just as hard as a guy and should be able to defend herself just as well." The other exception was a girl in karate who stated "I just feel more comfortable sparring with a guy. I know he's probably going to hit a lot harder, but then I feel a bit better when I hit back."

There was a kind of test case of man vs. woman in Karate when Beth Bussey, a woman black belt took on Joe Hess, black belt, in a sparring round at Madison Square Garden about a year ago. Bussey was out-weighted by about one hundred pounds but she made the boast she could take any male black belt. To put it mildly, Bussey lost and to put it bluntly, she got beat from one side of the ring to the other. There is a certain connotation about women going into karate as it is. One girl, Debbie White from Parkwood admitted, "I haven't told anybody yet." Beth Bateman, an art major and a green belt at Missouri Southern described an experience where a guy came up and kicked her the shins and then demanded to know why she hadn't defended herself. Bateman is currently assisting Dick Gordon in his night class, and also taught an 8 week course of self-defense this summer through the Parks and Recreation Department. Beth was also featured in the Joplin Globe in demonstrating tactics use against an attacker or rapist.

Males who are in karate don't seem to mind the female participation. Callahan stated, "It's fine if they can take what the boys have to take." Ashely expressed it simply as "Love it." Jones couldn't exactly reject the concept, especially since his wife also participates. None of the instructors felt that the sex of their pupils should affect their attitude towards teaching them, but Angel put it, "In this school a woman does not fight a man unless it is the instructor." Others don't totally reject the idea but emphasize that control should be used.

THAT BRINGS US to the controversy of control vs. full contact. Control is where if the blow lands, it must land with full power behind it, or it must come within a fourth of an inch. Full contact is where the blow falls just as hard as they can.

To say that full contact is not popular in this area is to understate emphatically. Dick Gordon stated quietly, "Full contact causes a loss of technique and it just becomes a contest to see who can hit the hardest." Steve Lake, a freshman at Missouri Southern who received his green belt under the Gordons, emphasized, "In a control tournament you have to use good form which means you have to practice with good form." Bob Rose, who sponsors the karate tournament which is held at Missouri Southern in the spring time, prefers a control tournament. As Callahan put it, "It's not really a sport, it's an art and it's this aspect of being able to control every movement that puts it up to that level."

As an exercise, karate demands that you use almost every muscle in your body. Rick Gordon tells all his beginning students, "You will lose weight in karate," while Angel describes a man who lost 80 pounds in an approximate six month period. Mike Ashley admitted that he lost 40 pounds by working out in karate. Bateman calls it "a good exercise that gets you in shape and makes you stronger." Admittedly karate

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Karate . . .

(Continued from page 8)

will not work wonders for everybody, but it is the general consensus that karate will tighten up muscles, make you more flexible, and in all great probability make you stronger. Realize, however, that most serious karate students work out several times a week and some work out every night.

ABOUT THIS TIME someone is going to wonder, "Isn't karate just for tough guys, or athletes or little oriental guys in Bruce Lee movies?" Sorry to provide any disillusionment but it seems that karate is just about for every type. First consider that over four million people in the U.S. alone have taken classes in karate (statistics from Black Belt magazine, October, 1975). Lillian suggests, "Karate is worthwhile for anybody." Ages can vary from 6 to 72 according to Rick Gordon, while Angel describes his students that range from businessmen to students housewives to toddlers. Admittedly certain age groups seem to pick it up a little faster; according to most instructors, it's the early teens, but as Ashley put it, "It's worth a try." In fact karate seems to have gained just as much popularity with the older adults as it has with teens and pre-teens.

Certain factors have influenced karate's popularity. One would be the recognition of it as a sport, another may be that there are more instructors available, but a certain amount will have to be contributed to the martial art films and tv shows. According to Black Belt magazine there was a record boom in enrollment after the popular Bruce Lee movies were released, but as Bob Rose puts it, "I'm sure the martial art movies got some people interested but if they're not serious about it, they're not going to stay. I think the fad is over now."

The "kung-fu" movies are obviously not totally accurate but according to Angel who met Lee in California, "I'd say about 80 per cent of what Bruce did was him, but then he was a perfectionist and good enough to start his own style."

Along with the publicity provided by the movies, it's become apparent that people feel more comfortable if they know they can defend themselves against an attacker, and the increasing crime rate does not discourage them from pursuing such knowledge.

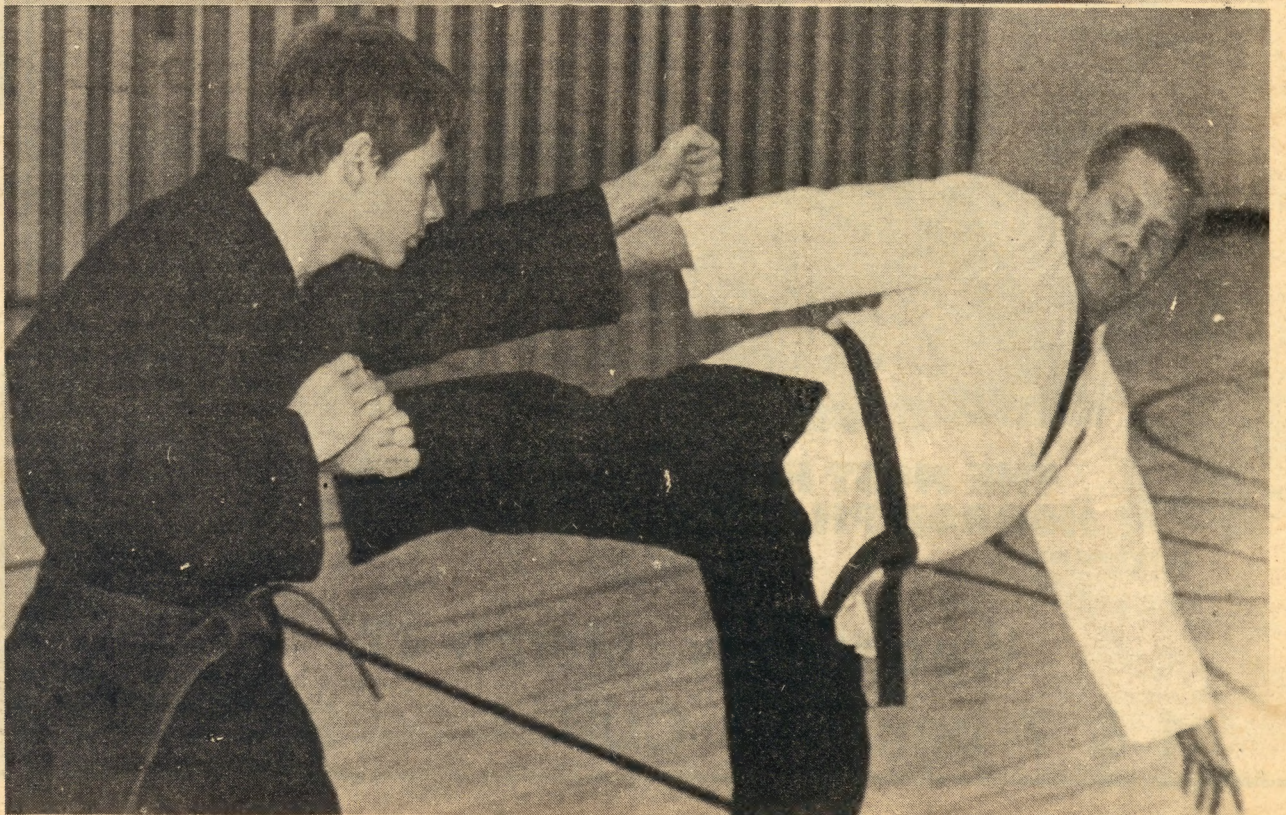
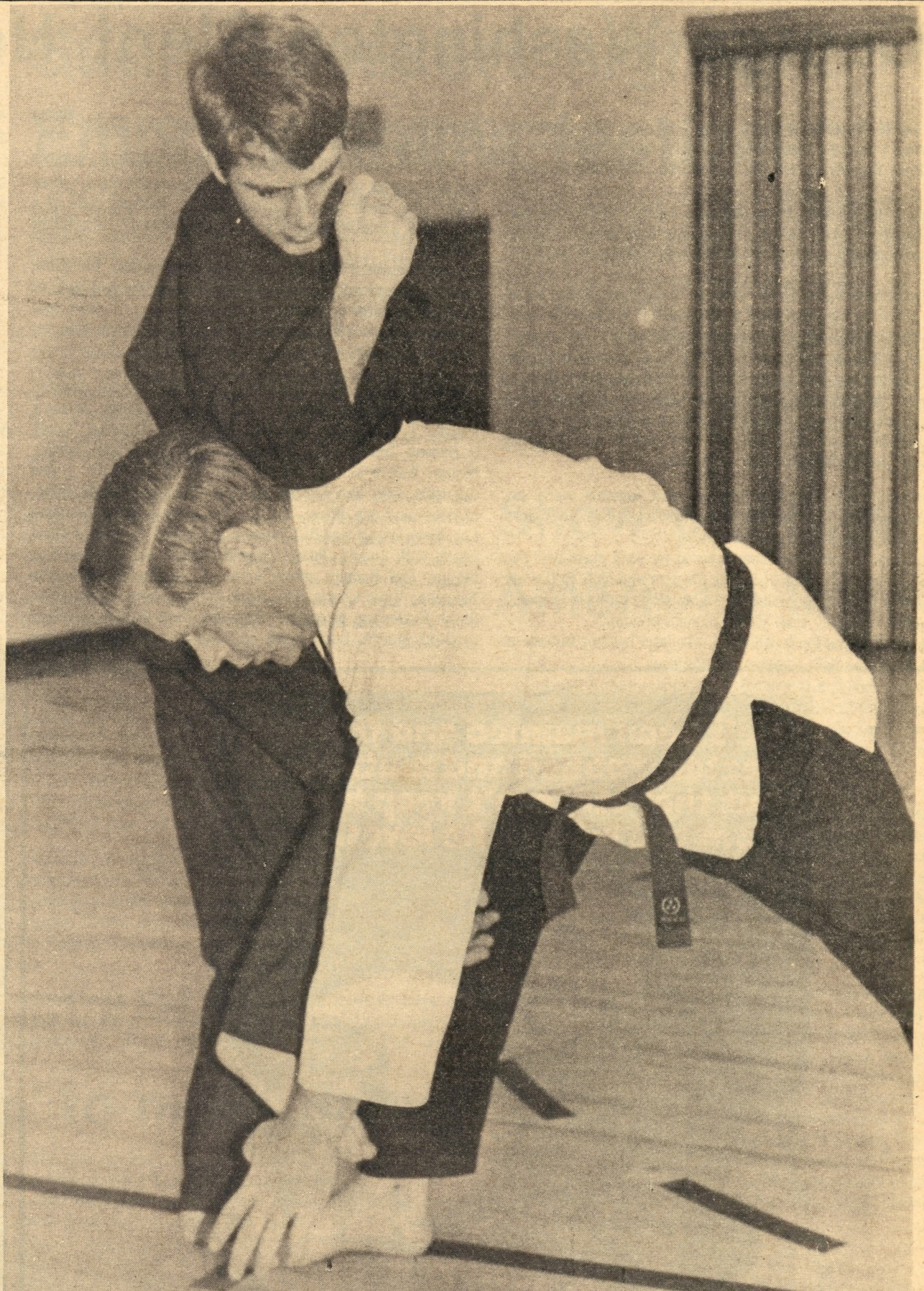
ACTUALLY, THOUGH, ONCE you become proficient in karate, very few people really have to use it in an actual situation. Dick Gordon, whose experience was told in the first paragraph was the only one who had to use it among all the people interviewed. As Bateman said "I hope I don't ever have to use it." Angel discussed the issue that the reason why some of his pupils started karate was because they had been beaten up and hadn't known what to do about it. After they started karate, they weren't "picked-on" any more.

This brings us to a vital point about karate. It is a unanimous decision that karate assists the self-confidence tremendously. Steve Lake summed it up by saying, "It just gives me confidence." Bob Rose commented, "There just seems to be an air about somebody who knows how to handle himself, and other people recognize it too." Of course anyone who goes around attacking bricks and boards has got to have something going for him. Which is really another misconception, according to one karate instructor, anyone can break a board, not just someone who's had karate. But you do have to know the proper way to hit, and free-hand experimentation should be discouraged.

One major drawback to karate is the fact that there is going to be a certain amount of pain. Jones called the bruises "an occupational hazard" while Rick Gordon cheerfully admitted that he has broken all his fingers and toes and also his nose. Steve Lake has managed to get through three years with nothing more serious than a couple of jammed fingers. It probably depends on just how you handle your knowledge, but then accidents can happen just closing a car door. Perhaps the simple rationalization that a few aches and pains now while you are learning are a lot better than the more severe wounds that an attacker would leave, would alleviate a few worries. One man got saved from a serious accident from slipping on the ice because he learned just a few weeks earlier in his class the proper way to fall. Nobody is going to guarantee that you won't experience a certain amount of pain, but obviously many people feel that it is worth it.

Karate is such an intricate subject that nothing less than a book can do full justice to it, but it's easier to comprehend when you realize that maybe that sweet little 98 pound girl sitting beside you in biology can really just rip an ear right off, or that if you are interested in learning the martial art, there are several fine karate schools in this area to enroll in. (Hint: when trying to pick a karate school, not only check the price, but also ask for qualifications and have them describe the teaching method).

Karate, which continues to increase in popularity is not only an excellent form of self-defense, an art, an exercise, a way to build self-confidence, but also a vital and interesting hobby to many people in this area.



'George Washington Slept Here' to open

"George Washington Slept Here," a farce that combines American patriotic themes with comedy, will open March 8 at the Barn Theatre and run through March 13. Curtain time is 8 p.m.

According to Duane Hunt, director, the play deals with "the destruction of every man's utopian dream of being a country gentleman" and his fantasies of the perfect house in the country.

The Newton Fuller family tries to make their dream come true and they buy that place in the country, a place that supposedly housed George Washington for the night. Their "grand ideas" are shattered time after time as they face problems ranging from repairing the home, drilling for water and attempting to gain right-of-way access to the house, so that they won't have to drive across fields to get home. Their illusions are further destroyed when they discover that it was Benedict Arnold, not Washington, who slept there.

GEORGE KAUFMAN AND Moss Hart together were, according to Hunt, "the Neil Simon of the 30's and 40's. They were the writing stars of American comedy."

Kaufman and Hart are remembered for such plays as "You Can't Take it With You" (Jimmy Stewart and Dub Taylor appeared in the movie version), "The Man Who Came to Dinner," "Man on a Horse" and "The Fabulous Invalid."

Hunt noted that Percy Killbride, who later became famous as

Pa Kettle, appeared in the original Broadway production of "George Washington Slept Here."

"The crews have had a difficult problem in creating a set that can in a matter of minutes be completely transformed," Hunt stated. The house has to change from a decrepid relic of a building to a livable home in a short time. Basically it calls for two sets.

Crew members also had to build break-a-way furniture, collapsible stair rails and devise a way to make the roof leak, all of which required ingenuity.

Sarah Fausett is the assistant director of the production and Mike McCullough is in charge of set design.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS include: Julie Isenman, assisted by Sherry Yates, Bert Fleeman and Bonnie Christeson, costume design; Gail Stewart, assisted by Missy Patchin, Sarah Foglesong, Ted Estes, Pat Rooney and Robert LaRose, lighting design; Walter Morris, sound; Linda Koch, publicity; Galen Augustus, with Tim Eberle, Missy Patchin and Robert Bond, business and box office; Tim Eberle, Gary Evans, Raymond Lee, Mark Harris, and Bill Tweedie, scene construction; Robert Estes, with Bonnie Christeson and Robert LaRose, make-up design; Pat Rooney, stage manager, assisted by Stephen Brietzke; Tina Eberle and Mark Harris, house managers; Sarah Foglesong, program continuity; Chris Larson, assisted by Scott Martin, Linda Koch and Ted Estes, properties and

furniture, and Bonnie Christeson, with Linda Cannon, Tim Eberle and Stephen Brietzke, running crew props.

Reservations for the Barn production can be made by calling 623-8100, extension 268, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m. from March 1 to March 5.

Fashions ...

(Continued from page 5)

Today's prints range from bold stripes and polka-dots, to landscapes, florals, checks and geometric designs. Some abstract prints seem to follow no pattern at all.

Red is the predominant color in sport shoes and from the T-strap sandal, the sling pump, to the ankle-tie espadrille, the wedge heel takes first place. Heels will be slightly lower this year, probably because there are so many playclothes available, but the high heeled sandal is still best for evening wear. Although the emphasis is on style and color, the shoes are found to be soft and comfortable.

Many spring fashions are now on display in the area department stores so treat yourself to a shopping trip. It can do wonders for your morale and whether you choose to match or mix your ensembles this spring you may "do-your-own-thing" with the confidence that comes from knowing what is in fashion today.

**He's been maimed and framed,
beaten, robbed and mutilated.
But they still can't keep him
from the woman he loves.**



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A Robert Chartoff-Irwin Winkler Production A Karel Reisz Film
James Caan
in **"The Gambler"**

Co-starring **Paul Sorvino Lauren Hutton** Written by **James Toback**
Produced by **Irwin Winkler and Robert Chartoff**
Directed by **Karel Reisz** Music Scored by **Jerry Fielding**

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Under 17 requires accompaniment
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In Color A Paramount Pictures Release

Tuesday, March 9

1 & 7 p.m.

Wednesday, March 10

7 p.m.

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Thirteen attend:

Guest speakers highlight Emporia drama festival

As part of their theatre experience, two faculty members, Milton Brietzke and Joyce Bowman, and 11 students from Missouri Southern, attended the American College Theatre Festival held at Emporia Kansas State College on Feb. 4-8.

Famous guest speakers enlivened the learning experience. Joan Fontaine, star of the film version of "Rebecca" and an academy award winner for her performance in "Suspicion" by Alfred Hitchcock, delivered a lecture on "Films: Past and Present." A lecture on stage lighting and set design was given by Jo Mielzner, one of America's leading stage designers. Another guest was the producer and playwright Robert E. Lee, whose best known works include "Mame", "Inherit the Wind" and "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail."

WORKSHOPS WERE TAUGHT by featured artists in the various phases of the theatre. A mime workshop was conducted by Ron Wilson, who made his New York debut last year at the Hudson Guild Center. Nancy King, Associate Professor at the University of Delaware held one on movement. Other workshops included one on acting conducted by Jacobina Caro, Master Teacher of Acting at Webster College in St. Louis, and voice workshop by Mary Corrigan, Master Voice Teacher at the University of California in San Diego.

Each evening of the Festival a play was performed in competition for the National Festival that will be held in Washington, D. C. Three of the plays were original entries. "Con Personae" was presented by University of Kansas; "Dancers" by University of Iowa; and "U. Sam and Co." by Florissant Valley Community College. Bethany College stayed with an established play and presented "Godspell."

Informal critiques of the plays were held the morning after by professional critics which included Richard Coe, from the Washington Post; Omar Paxon; Sylvia Drake of the Los Angeles Times, John Jensen, a noted theatre designer, Vera Mowry Roberts, a theatre historian and author, and Robert E. Lee.

REACTIONS ABOUT THE TRIP from students were enthusiastic. Nancy Freis called it "a lot of fun and a real learning experience." Bonnie Christeson described the Festival as

"Fantastic. It was very well organized and the guest speakers were just great." Ted Estes thought the little get togethers after the plays with all the people and beer and pretzels made the seminar a little more relaxed and informal. According to Pat Rooney, he was "enthralled, captivated and delighted with my theatrical experiences."

Others who participated in the festival include: Galen Agustus, Sarah Foglesong, Tom Green, Joan Hedge, Julie Isenmann, Missy Patchin, and Dave Watson. Representation at this conference was made possible for the students by money awarded the College Players by the Student Senate of Missouri Southern.

Show portrays American image

By ROGER GREEN

An exhibit by the secondary division of R-8 School District, Bicentennial Bonanza, was held at the Spiva Art Center February 15-25. Featured were 150 paintings, drawings, and three dimensional pieces by students and instructors from all junior and senior high schools of Joplin.

The works of art centered around subjects of symbolic American flags, Indians, and great Americans such as Mark Twain and Albert Einstein. Immense paintings with bright red, white, and blue hung in the center of the gallery. Sculptures also followed a bicentennial theme and were displayed in a glass display case. An interesting item was the boxes carved in relief, covered with a thick covering of varnish. Figurative images and geometric shapes decorated the lids.

Twenty prizes were awarded by Dr. Niklaus Calcagno from Northeast Oklahoma A & M in Miami, Oklahoma. "Old Alaska Smiles," a rich watercolor by Jeff Legg of Memorial won grand prize. The blue and brown color and spontaneous texture revealed a mature technique. Another watercolor which had won honorable mention, "Old American," also showed a spontaneous technique in the textures of grass and grain of the boards on the old country barn. An abstract sculpture, "Vermont Sugar Maples," served a tactile impression by the contrasts in the smooth and rough surfaces in the wooden plank. These and other works of art provided an interesting display in the variety of shape and media.



CECIL CATES, CHRIS Larson, Jack Phillips and Sherry O'Neal prepare for the Barn Theatre production of "George Washington Slept Here," which will be shown during the week beginning Feb. 8.



BLOOMING FLOWER, A ROCK-N-ROLL band from Missouri Southern, will be in concert on March 4, 7 p.m. in the College Union Ballroom. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons).

'Blooming Flower' to make debut

Blooming Flower, a heavy-metal rock band from St. Louis will be appearing for the first time in the Joplin area in a rock concert presented by Missouri Southern's Afro-American Society at 7 p.m., March 4 in the College Union Ballroom.

Members of the three-piece rocking set are students of Missouri Southern. They are Glen Burks, lead vocalist and bass guitar, Keven Grant, vocalist and lead guitar, and Darryl McWhirter, vocalist and drums. The group has been together for 4 years.

Green shows works

Being near the subject is one attribute that every artist tries to further reaching a deeper meaning through his media. A deserted street car station in Oranogo, a plain white house — are all places and subjects that Roger Green has portrayed in a one man exhibit through Sunday at Sambo's Restaurant. Green, a senior art major at Missouri Southern, has portrayed his thoughts and feelings in the charcoal renderings of a "Black Shawl," a large depiction of a poised model from a past head study class and others such as "Red Bay Window" and "Gone Are the Days." Green explained, "The masters did it. Monet, Hopper, Wyeth — all have gone to the subject. It's not the same as taking it from a photograph. The place may have a mood, a certain impression."

The show consists of 11 paintings and drawings, some done in class and others in rural settings. This is his first major show and is an important spot as many artists have had their show there. His work is spontaneous, the image immediate.

He added, "Art is to me a physical thing. It's like any part of life. You have to literally put yourself into it." Green seems to think that the work doesn't just stop when the painting is completed. "Many times I'll do it over; try something different."



BARBARA LAWSON (13) dives towards the hardwoods in the rough and tumble Oral Roberts game. (Chart Photo by Ed Brown).

NEO wins

Northeastern Oklahoma A & M College of Miami proved to be too much for Sallie Roper's Lady Lions as the Golden Norsewomen pounded MSSC 89-56 in a Valentine's Day contest at Miami.

Freshman forward Barbara Lawson led MSSC scorers with 13 points, but Deb van Allman and Cheryl Frazier were close with a dozen each. Forward Juanita Elbrader counted nine, Junior guard Terri Dresh hit on seven, and Roanna Patterson connected on a fielder.

All 15 athletes on NEO's roster saw action and 12 finished the game with points. Four Norsewomen were in double figures with Diana Stokes' 23 points leading the assault. Sharon Summerly counted 16 points, Beverly Rainwater was good for a dozen, and Sunny York canned 10. NEO is 12-2 for the season.

The lop-sided contest, the Lions second loss to NEO, and fourth for the year against 11 victories, produced two new records. NEO's 89 points was the highest score ever against the Lady Lions, and the 33 point losing margin was the farthest behind an opponent any MSSC team had fallen.



MSSC'S BARBARA LAWSON shoots a fast break lay-up during the Feb. 9 Oral Roberts game. Teammates Cheryl Frazier and Terri Dresh watch. (Chart Photo by Ed Brown).

Women Lions drop game to ORU, 68 - 64

By LO VERTRA BROWN
(Chart Staff Writer)

Oral Roberts University proved too much for Missouri Southern Women's Lion Basketball team in a game played Feb. 9 at the MSSC Field House. For the second time this season the ORU team defeated the Lion women, the score for their second loss was 64-68.

For a while it looked as though the Lions were going to avenge their earlier loss in a rout, as they exploded to a 10-0 lead on two fielders each by Karen Gordon and Cheryl Frazier, and a layup from a steal by Terri Dresh. The Titanettes finally found the net at 15:09, but Southern stormed back on a Gordon fielder.

Then the Titanettes combined an aggressive full court press with deliberate shooting to knot the score at 20-all with 8:23 to go in the half. The score was tied at 22-all and 24-all before Oral Roberts reeled off four consecutive fielders to claim a 32-24 advantage with 2:59 remaining.

Back to back Gordon goals and a bucket by Frazier brought the Lions within 2 with 1:08 to go, but ORU grabbed a last minute fielder and a single free throw to earn a score of 35. Frazier's free throw with 8 seconds remaining made 31 points for Southern.

The Lions led 41-40, 43-42, 45-44, and finally 49-44 with 11:48 to go before ORU's defense could stem Southern's momentum. The Titanettes pulled ahead 55-54 with 6:37 to go and stayed ahead for keeps. Southern stayed within 1 point until ORU grabbed a 62-58 lead with 2:49 to go. Four points was as close as the Lions could get to ORU as time ran out.

"Our mistakes beat us," commented Coach Sallie Roper after

the game. Southern's freshman guard, Karen Gordon paced all scorers with 16 points, Frazier added 15, Elbrader had 12, and Barbara Lawson netted 10. Terri Dresh scored seven, and Linda Ummel and Deb van Allman accounted for two each.

"Missouri Southern gave us our troubles," commented Oral Roberts' Coach, whose team is 11-3 for the year. Connie Weeks led the blue and gold ORU assault with 15 tallies.

Southern women nip KSCP, 61 - 64

A real thriller evolved as the Missouri Southern Women Lions turned back the Gorillas from Kansas State College of Pittsburg to the tune of 61-58, in a game played here on Feb. 11.

Leading 59-50 with 3:31 left, the Lions saw the Gorillas storm back with seven straight points. Junior forward Linda Ummel then scored a fielder with 13 seconds to go to ice the victory.

The Lions led 20-12 with 12:02 to go in the first half, but Pittsburg's Pat Adams' long range bombing kept the Kansas quint close. Terri Dresh's perfect fielder at the buzzer came too late, and Southern held a precarious 30-27 halftime lead.

Joyce Thomas' fielder at 12:59, and Jane Stephens' three point play at 12:06 gave the Gorillas 39-38 and 42-40 leads, but MSSC's Karen Gordon tied it up at 42-all before the Lions scored 6 unanswered points to lead 50-44, and the KSCP crew could never catch up.

Freshman guard Karen Gordon paced the Lion's victory with 18 points, Frazier scored 12, Dresh and Elbrader counted 11 each. Lawson canned 5, Ummel scored 4, and van Allman netted a pair.

The victory improved the Lion's record to 11-3.

Baseball begins Saturday

By JOY VINSON
Chart Sports Writer

March 6 marks the beginning of the Lion's baseball season when they travel to meet the University of Arkansas in Little Rock. Southern is facing its toughest schedule ever this year and the squad is seeking to pass the 100 victory mark this season. The Lions have obtained a 90-60 record in their four year history and expect to win more games this spring than in the previous season.

The Lions' hopes of a winning season could be fulfilled if they make good use of the talent and experience that exists within the squad. Coach Wuch has guided the Lion force through four years and hopes this year will be the best.

EIGHT SENIOR PLAYERS are returning this year. Southern fans will be seeing four senior pitchers in action this spring. Righthanders Dave Beezely, Bob Blankenship, and Steve Carlton, and lefthander Mark Butler should add the experience necessary for the backbone of the pitching staff. Other seniors on the Lion roster are second baseman Chick Chickering, who led the club in homeruns, runs scored and stolen bases last year; catcher Jim Long, who has a career batting average of .351; outfielder, Phil Morgan, who has 43 stolen bases in his career; and first baseman, Jack Patchin, a transfer from Tulsa University who has the potential to add batting power to the Lion squad.

Southern will boast three other transfers this season. Infielder Pat Onelio, outfielder Steven Spatz, and catcher Russ Walther will add to the Lion force.

Pat McClarty, an All-American centerfielder who was one of the nation's leading NAIA batters last year with a .463 average, returns for his junior year. McClarty's talent adds fire to Wuch's belief that this could be his best-hitting club ever.

Southern returns six other outstanding players this year. Pitchers include lefthanders Bob Baker and Steve Ketchum, and Mike Carder, the Lions' righthanded relief specialist. Also returning are infielders Bobby Hall and Bob McAfee, and

outfielder Dan Hartley.

Completing the 39 man roster are:

Pitchers — Freshmen Bill Braeckel, Rich Campbell, Steve Sanders, and Mike Westoff.

Catcher — Charles Miller, a freshman.

INFIELDERS — SOPHOMORES Rob Gordon, David McClarty and Charles Vallentine and Freshmen Terry Brake, Terry Cadwell, Tim Hunt, Kevin Robbins, and Jim Roth.

Outfielders — Sophomores Jay Coleman, David Miller, Don Smith, and Don Yocum and Freshmen Bill Phillips and Rusty Schell.

Pitching should be a strong point for the Lions this year. And, although Southern will be working with a new infield after losing three seniors last year, they have the talent to fill any position left vacant. The outfield should provide its usual strong offensive and defensive play. If the Lions live up to expectations they should come out on top with a winning season and a chance to participate in the district playoffs.

Women win

Barbara Lawson connected on a clutch fielder with two seconds remaining to propel her MSSC teammates to a 62-61 victory over Crowder College in a game here on Feb. 18. The come-from-behind thriller was the second by the Lions over Crowder this season and their 12th win against four defeats.

Cheryl Frazier paced all scorers with 22 points; Lawson contributed 19; Terri Dresh hit eight; Juanita Elbrader and Deb van Allman five each. Linda Ummel was good for a pair and Karen Gordon netted one.

Pam Hodge led the Roughrider charge with 18 tallies. Her team connected on 23 of 73 field attempts for 24 per cent, compared with Southern's 24 of 58 effort, good for 29 per cent. Both teams earned 23 charity attempts; MSSC hit 14, and Crowder meshed 15. The Lions outrebounded Crowder 27-12, with Lawson pulling down nine and Frazier corralling seven.

The Lions led 30-25 after a sluggish first half. Crowder came within one point, 24-23 with 1:44 remaining but four points by Frazier put the Lions topside by five.

The second half belonged to Crowder forward Hodge as she scored eight points before fouling out with seven minutes remaining. Hodge's deadly outside shooting and Azzie Kellam's three-point play with 8:21 to go brought Crowder within three, 51-48.

Yearbooks available

Becky Spracklen, Associate Editor of the Crossroads yearbook, as advised that a few copies of the annual scheduled for delivery the first part of May, are still available at \$7.00 per copy.

The Editor is Sharon Plummer and the Associate Editors are Eva Conyne and Miss Spracklen.

Upon arrival the books will be distributed to those who purchased the yearbook during enrollment or those who have a receipt for a cash purchase. For as long as the supply lasts, the books may be ordered any afternoon from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday in Room 103 of the College Union Building.

Missouri State

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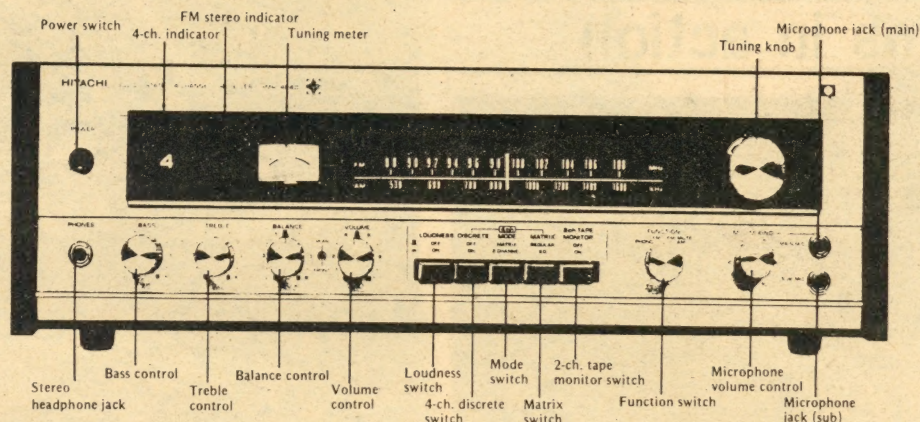
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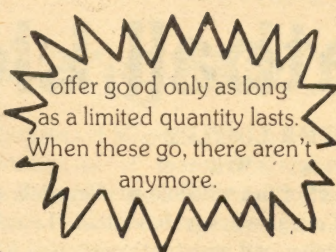
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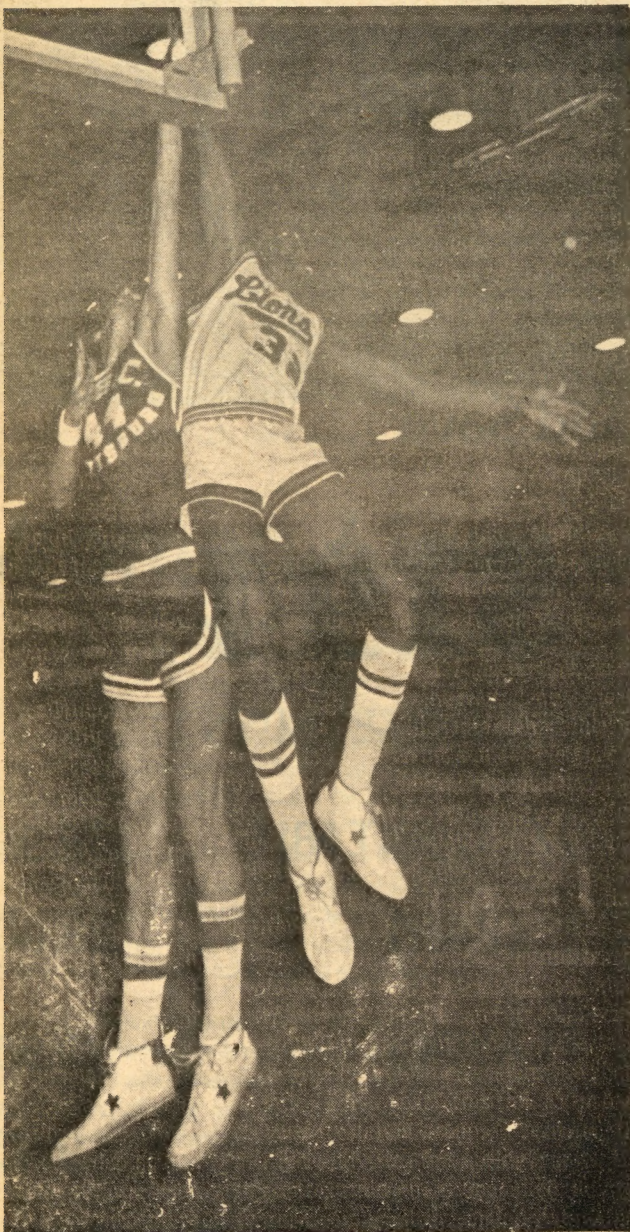
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SOUTHERN GUARD MARK Flanegin peers through the outstretched arms of an opponent from KSCP as he continues his search for an honest man. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey).

Lions in action



LION GUARD LEE Stevens as he moves the ball downcourt against the University of Missouri at Kansas City press. The hometown crowd watched as the Lions were dealt a 89-73 setback.



MISSOURI SOUTHERN'S DENNIS Sims scrambles for a lost ball with one of the visiting gorillas of KSCP. The gorillas held off a late Lion rally to salvage a 64-59 victory.

Basketball Lions hit skids

By KEITH R. COSTLEY
Chart Sports Writer

After playing the first half of the schedule so very well, the Missouri Southern State College varsity basketball Lions of head taskmaster R. C. Shipley and assistant coach Ron Ellis finally went into a non-welcomed slump, dropping five straight outings. The losses were in the hands of Marymount, Rockhurst, the University of Missouri-Kansas City, Southwest Baptist College and Kansas State College of Pittsburg.

The basketball Lions failed to score from the field for the first eight minutes and 15 seconds of the second half against the University of Missouri-Kansas City, and that certainly proved costly as the Fighting Kangaroos defeated the Lions, 83-64, in a recent NAIA District 16 duel.

The first half of the contest proved to be a rather exciting one indeed as the game was tied 10 times during the first 20 minutes of action. The Kangaroos of head mentor Darrell Corwin managed to claim a 42-38 edge at intermission.

AFTER THE HALFTIME festivities, the fighting Kangaroos stomped out on the court determined to win. And win is what they certainly did.

Two goals by Bryant and solo buckets by Brooks and 6-5 Eddie Qualls put the hosts on top by 12, 50-38, during the first 10 minutes of the second half. After this, the Lions never seemed to recover.

Mark Flanegin broke the scoring drought at 11:45 of the second half. Flanegin then ripped the cords for another two pointer at 11:16, but a fielder by Ralph Booker and Brooks conversion of a technical foul shot gave the fighting Kangaroos a comfortable 57-44 margin with 9:53 left.

SOUTHERN RECEIVED another technical when the official scorer of the contest noticed that Jackie Sportsman was wearing the wrong numbered jersey. The number that Sportsman was wearing was 21 but the official scorebook had the number down as 24. Coach Shipley protested the call stressing that the number 21, the number that Sportsman was wearing during the game, was in his scorebook. But the Lions were penalized anyway because both scorebooks did not match.

The unusual technical seemed to make the Lions boil. Southern surged back to within five points, 62-57, with only 5:15 left.

(Continued on page 15)

Lions hit skids, lose five straight

(Continued from page 14)

Brooks, Booker, Bryant and Qualls then led a late Kangaroo charge that opened the deficit to the final 19-point margin.

With 3:48 remaining in the contest, the Kangaroos went into their "stalling" delay game. UMKC outshot the cold Lions 17-6 the rest of the way as Brooks and Bryant drilled four charities apiece down the stretch.

BRYANT FOR UMKC was the high-point scorer of the game with a total of 22 points. The lightning-quick guard sank nine fielders and canned four of five free throw attempts. Brooks, Qualls and Booker added 19, 14 and 10, respectively.

Senior guard Lee Stevens led the Lion scoring attack with 18 points, 16 of the counters coming in the first half of the game. He netted nine fielders and missed both shots at the charity stripe. One point shy of Stevens was center Rudy Harvey. He scored 17 points before fouling out. Flaneign contributed 12 points before leaving the game with his fifth personal foul.

Kansas City shot 52 per cent from the field, drilling 33 of 64 shots, while the Lions hit only 36 per cent on 27 of 75.

SOUTHERN HELD a 48-45 advantage on the board and had 28 turnovers to 20 by the Kangaroos.

Southwest Baptist College used a full-court pressure defense and forced MSSC into making 14 turnovers in the first half as the Bearcats of head coach Howard Garrett bested the Lions, 69-65, in another NAIA District 16 basketball decision. The contest was played before a large and enthusiastic crowd in the MSSC gymnasium.

The victory for the Bearcats was the 14th in 20 games over-all and their 10th in 14 district duals.

"I don't know why we're not executing any better," said Shipley after the game. "We ran the offense well in practice. We went over the things we knew Southwest Baptist was going to do. But tonight...we just didn't execute in the first half."

THE LONG PASSES did hurt Southern as Southwest's Tom Taylor sank six layups in the first 20 minutes off the fast break.

Southern finished the game, shooting a poor 27 per cent. The Green and Gold also finished with a miserable 21 turnovers, with 14 of them coming in the first half. The Lions also missed 10 give-me layups during the game, five in each half.

Southwest Baptist shot 45.8 per cent from the court, hitting 27 of 59 shots. Missouri Southern finished with 35.8 per cent, drilling 28 of 78 attempts. The Lions held a 47-37 advantage on the boards the 6-4 Dennis Sims leading the recovery work with 14 saves. Fred Towns, Southwest's big 6-5, 220-pound forward who seemed to intimidate the Lions especially during the first half, claimed game honors with 26.

Taylor, who scored eight of his nine fielders on layups, led the Southwest attack with 18 points. Guard Donniel Harrell, scoring 11 points in the second half, finished with 17. Tom McPahil, a reserve guard, counted 12 points and Towns chipped in with 11.

Snowden and Gary Sell led Drury to a second-half comeback as the Panthers celebrated homecoming at Weiser Gymnasium with a recent 54-51 NAIA District 16 victory over the Lions.

It was Sell's eight-footer from inside the lane with 55 seconds left that gave the Panthers of Dr. Edsel Matthews a 53-51 advantage with the game nearly gone. With four seconds left to go, Snowden added an insurance charity shot for the final three-point margin.

Stevens led the way for Southern with 13 points. Mike Goodpaster, starting for the injured Sims, added 11 points, seven of them coming in the first half.

Southern finished with a 41.5 percentage from the field, hitting 22 of 53 shots. Drury shot 31.7 per cent on 20 of 63 casts. The Panthers, however, were 14 of 16 from the charity stripe with the 6-6 Snowden hitting eight of 10 and the 6-5 Alexander connecting on all six of his attempts.

Missouri Southern held a 42-35 advantage on the boards with 6-8 Ed Benton pulling down 15 to lead both squads. Jerry Murphy, the Panthers' 6-10 senior center, paced his mates with 11 recoveries.

Missed free throws proved to hurt the Lions badly in the game against Kansas State College of Pittsburg, as the Gorillas came out on top, 64-59.

AFTER TAKING AN IMPRESSIVE and inspiring 33-26 lead at halftime, the Lions came out and blew the front end of six one-and-one charity situations during the second 20-minute session and failed to convert five other free throw attempts for an eight-of-19 effort during the second half. In all, the Lions misfired on 12 of 25 charity shots during the contest.

"We just don't concentrate at the free throw line," head coach Shipley said after the game.



MISSOURI SOUTHERN'S RUDY Harvey blocked this shot by a Kangaroo of UMKC as the Lion's playoff hopes were dashed, 89-73. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey).

Kangaroos bounce Lions, 89-73

The Lions of Missouri Southern turned in one of their poorest performances of the season Saturday night against the University of Missouri-Kansas City, bouncing themselves out of District 16 playoff competition. The Lions lost 89-73.

The Fighting Kangaroos of UMKC would not be denied a position in the playoffs, gunning through 61 per cent of their attempts in one of the finest shooting exhibitions ever witnessed in the MSSC gymnasium.

The reversal was the Lions' 14th against a like number of

victories. And the Lions lost with a 37 per cent shooting average in the first half of play and finished the game with a 42 per cent average. At one time in the second half UMKC led by 28 points and UMKC called on reserves until, with 2:54 remaining the Kangaroos inserted the original starting line-up. The score at the time was 81-69, and the Kangaroos pulled to the final 16 point margin of victory.

For the Lions Lee Stevens led the way with 16 points, 12 of them in the first half. Rudy Harvey had 13 points and Ed Benton contributed 10.

Vets must file waivers for extension

Veterans who have completed 36 months of military duty are eligible for a nine month extension of their veterans educational benefits, providing they are ineligible for graduation.

According to Bobby Martin, Director of the Veterans Affairs Office at Missouri Southern, many veterans whose veterans educational benefits are due to expire will refrain from filing for the physical education waiver to which veterans are entitled, so

that their lack of physical education credit makes them ineligible for graduation. Any veterans who are eligible for graduation with the exception of the physical education requirements will be ineligible for the nine month extension of their veterans educational benefits.

Any veterans with any questions concerning their benefits should check with Mr. Martin at the Veterans Affairs Office in room 130 of Hearn Hall.

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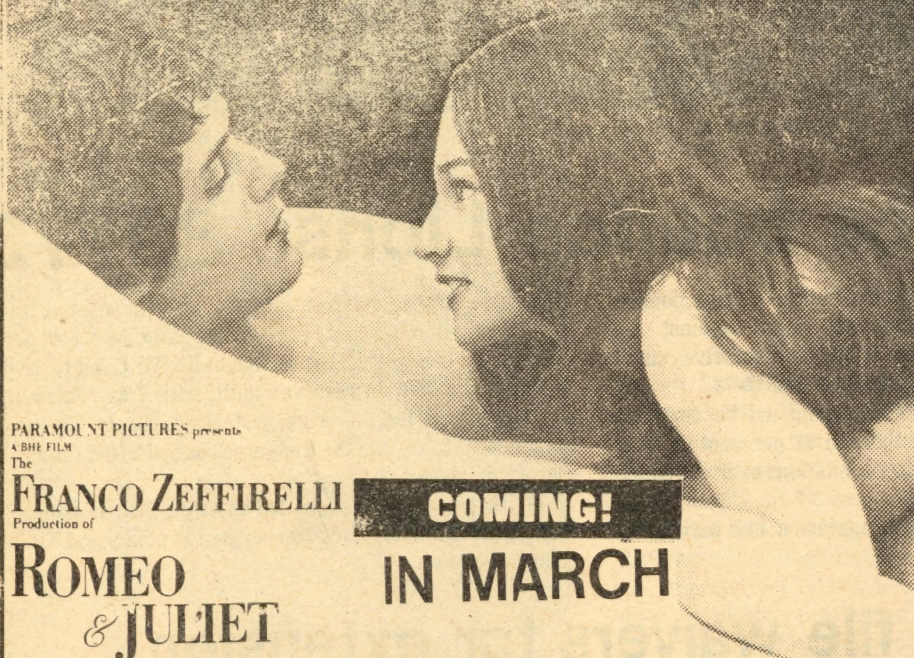
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